Estimating the internal concentrations of NMPs by PBK model

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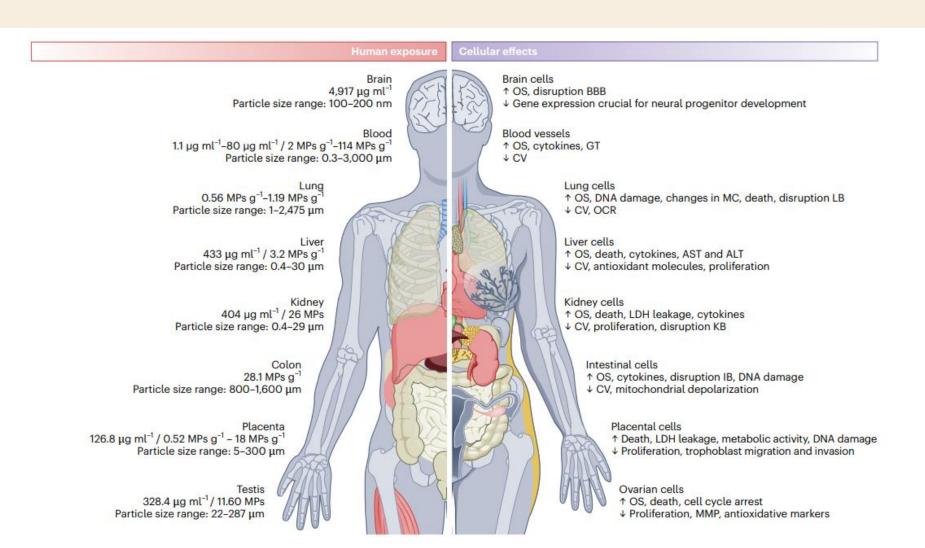






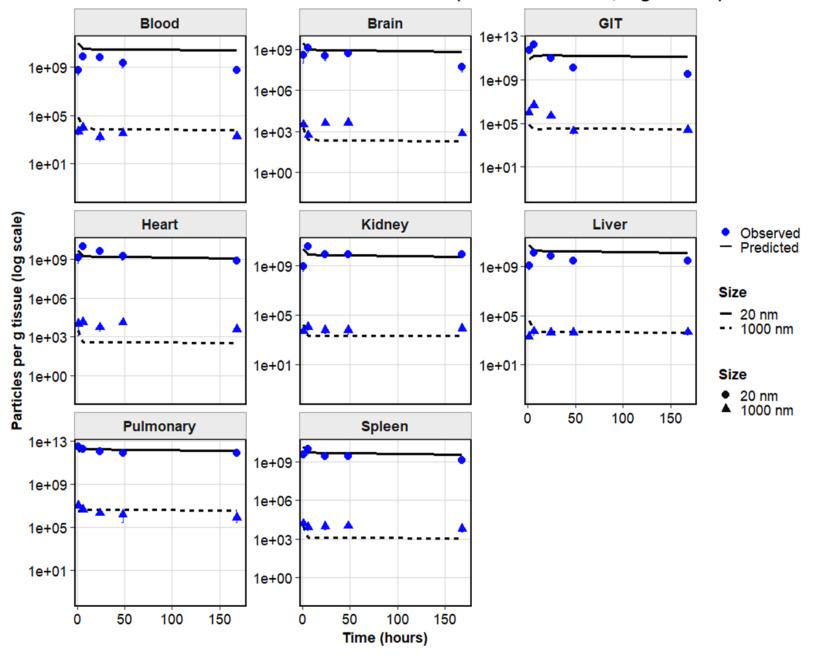


NMPs problem for human health



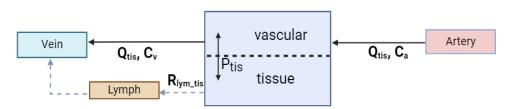
Source: Lamoree, et al. 2025. Nature medicine

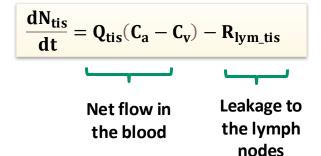
Inhalation PBK model: Predicted vs Observed (20 nm & 1000 nm; log10 ± SD)



Transport mechanism of NMPs

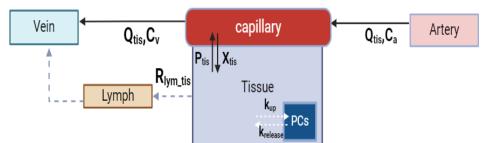
Perfusion-based PBK model





Diffusion-based PBK model

 $\frac{dN_{tis}}{dt} = \chi_{tis}Q_{tis}(C_a - C_v) - k_{up}N_{tis} - k_{release}N_{PC_tis} - R_{lym_tis}$

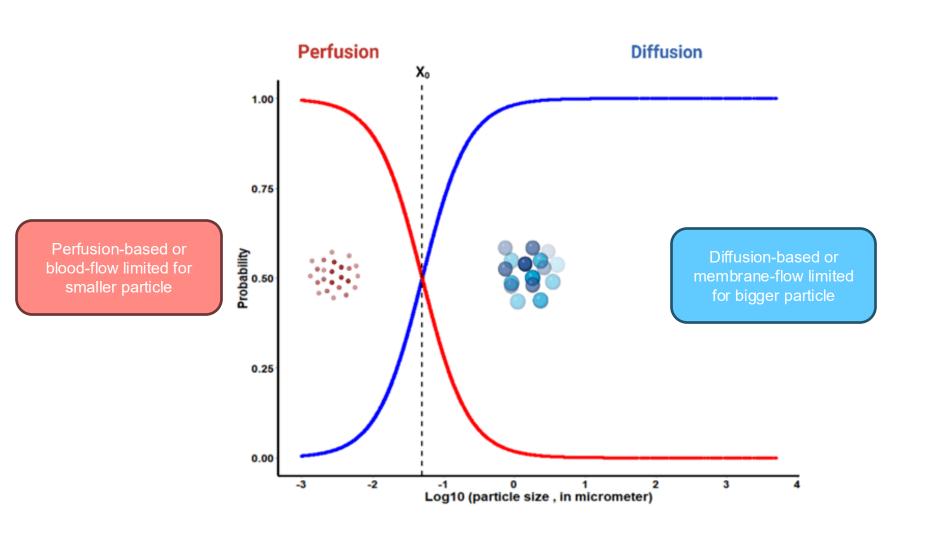


Net flow in the blood and cell membranes

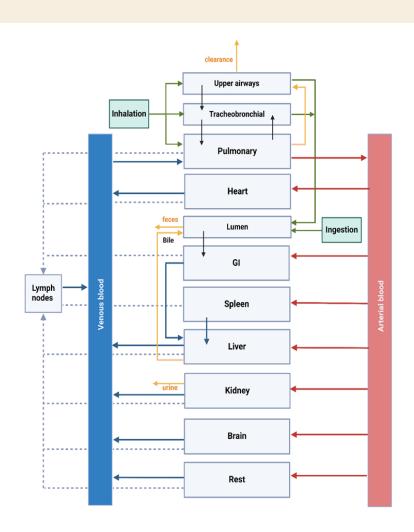
Uptake and release by PCs

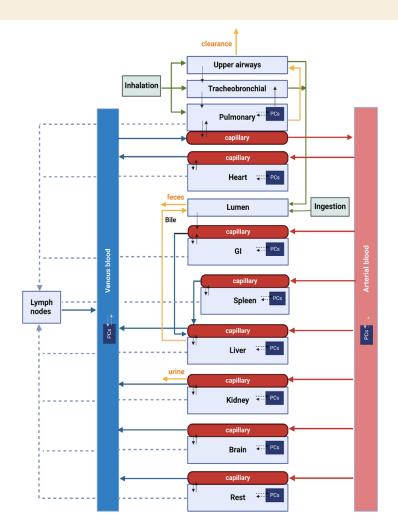
Leakage to the lymph nodes

Transport mechanism of NMPs



Physiologically based kinetic model





Perfusion-based

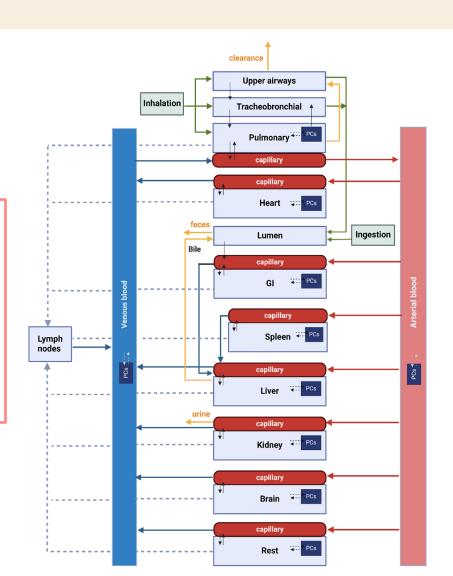
Diffusion-based

Physiologically based kinetic model

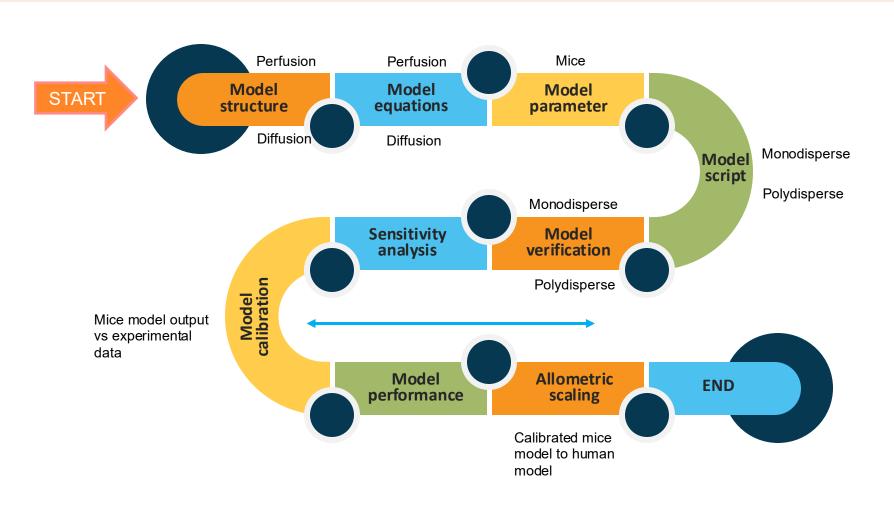


Highlights

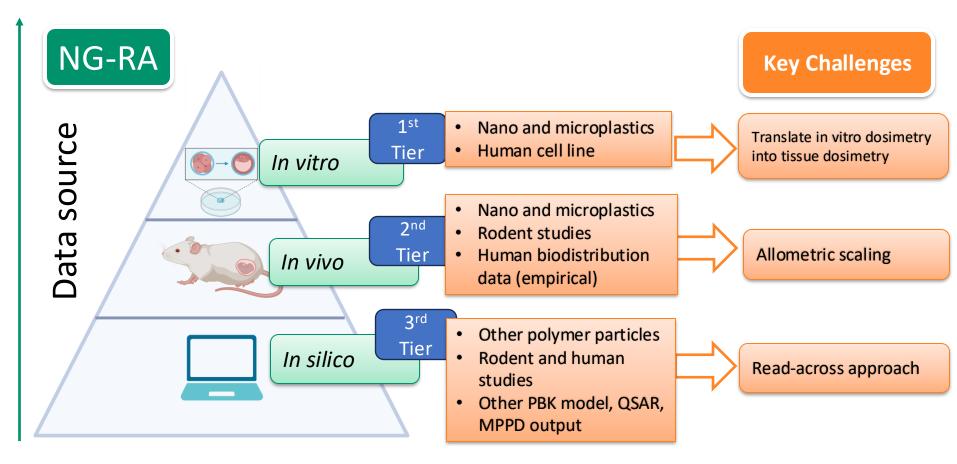
- Particle number as the output unit
- Mice and human model
- Monodisperse and polydisperse
- Size-dependent model parameters
- Inhalation & ingestion exposure



Modeling workflow



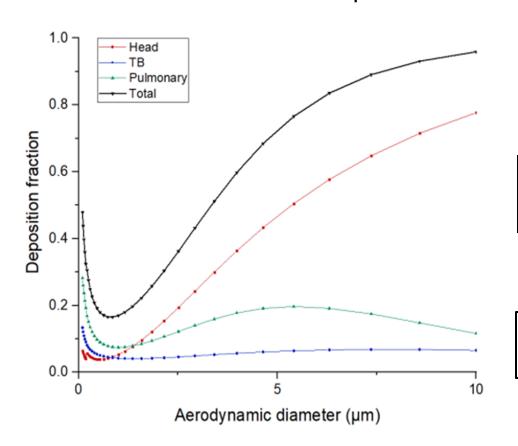
Model parameterization



Tiered approach

Size-dependent model parameters

Deposited fraction of MPs in different respiratory region based on MPPD output





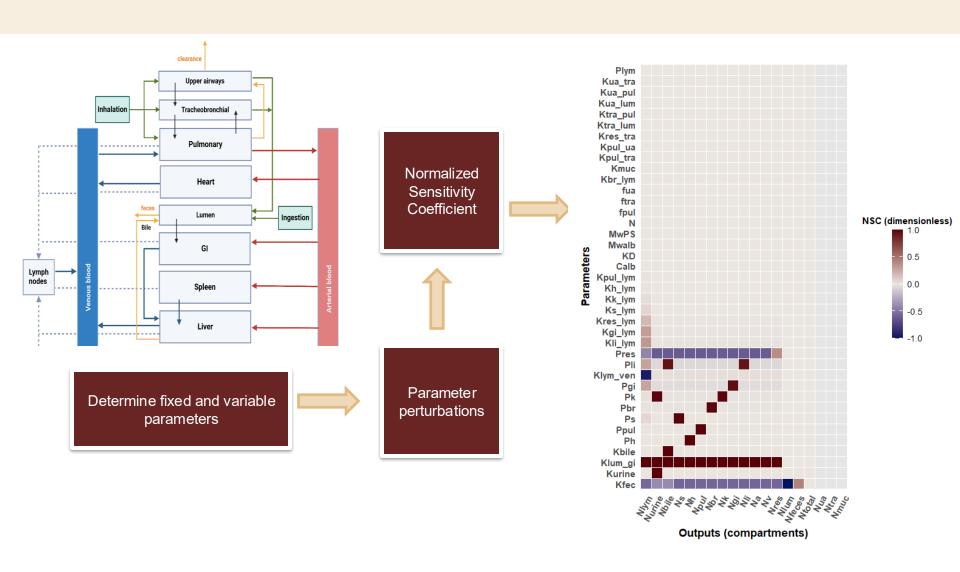
region	c0	c1	c2	c3	c4
Pulmonary	0.067587	0.050488	0.366304	-0.12874	-0.23314
Tracheobronchial	0.041681	-0.01254	0.084392	-0.02341	-0.02082
Head	0.038069	0.14931	0.575814	0.26531	-0.2402



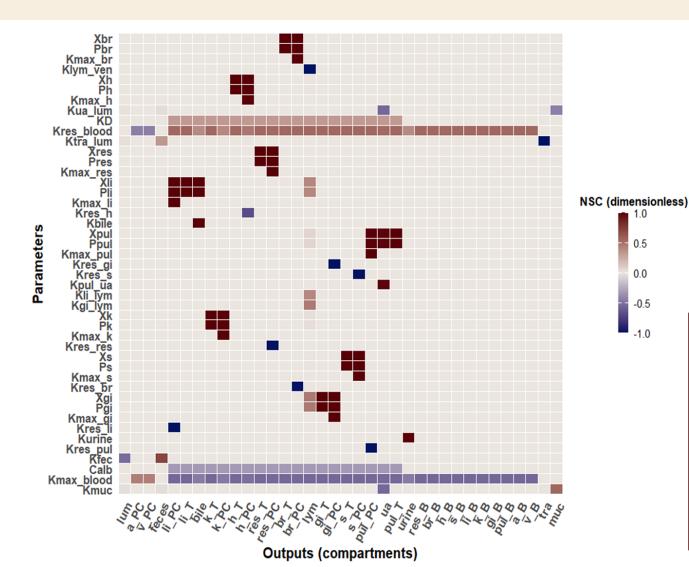
$$f(d) \ = \ c_0 + c_1 \, \log_{10}(d) + c_2 \, [\log_{10}(d)]^2 + \cdots + c_K \, [\log_{10}(d)]^K$$

Source: Choi, et al., 2025. Env. Analysis Health & Technology

Sensitivity analysis



Sensitivity analysis



-0.5

Most sensitive parameters

Perfusion-based model:

Kfec

0.5

0.0

-1.0

- Klum_gi
- Pres

Diffusion-based model:

- Kmax_blood
- Kres_blood
- KD
- Calb

Model calibration

Inclusion criteria for experimental dataset



- Time-series biodistribution data (in vivo) for rodents (mice or rates)
- Exposure routes are defined
- Experimental design information
- Particle characteristics information are provided.
- Standard deviations are provided
- Dose and biodistribution output can be converted as #/gr tissue

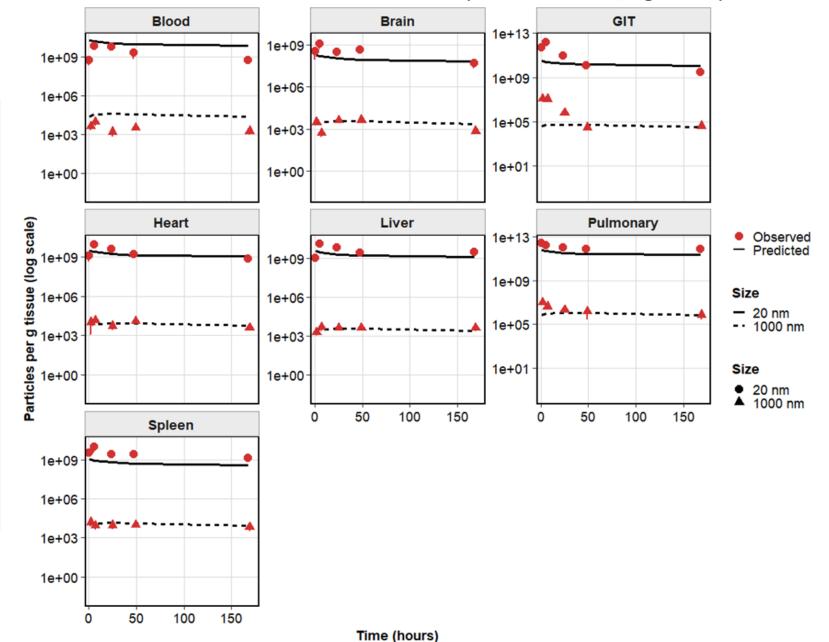


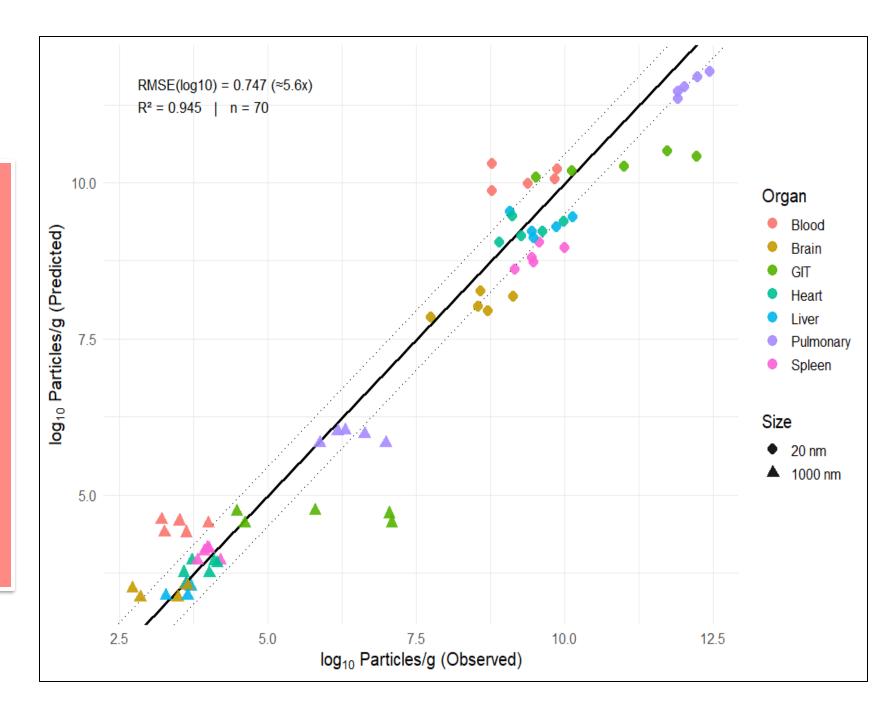
Challenges



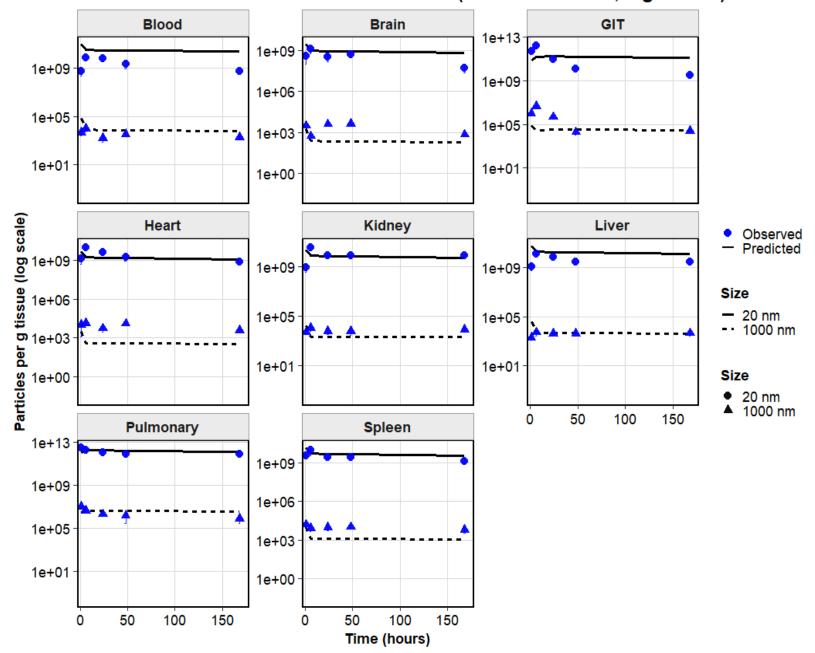
- No biodistribution data from pristine MPs
- Surface characteristics might affect the uptake of NMPs

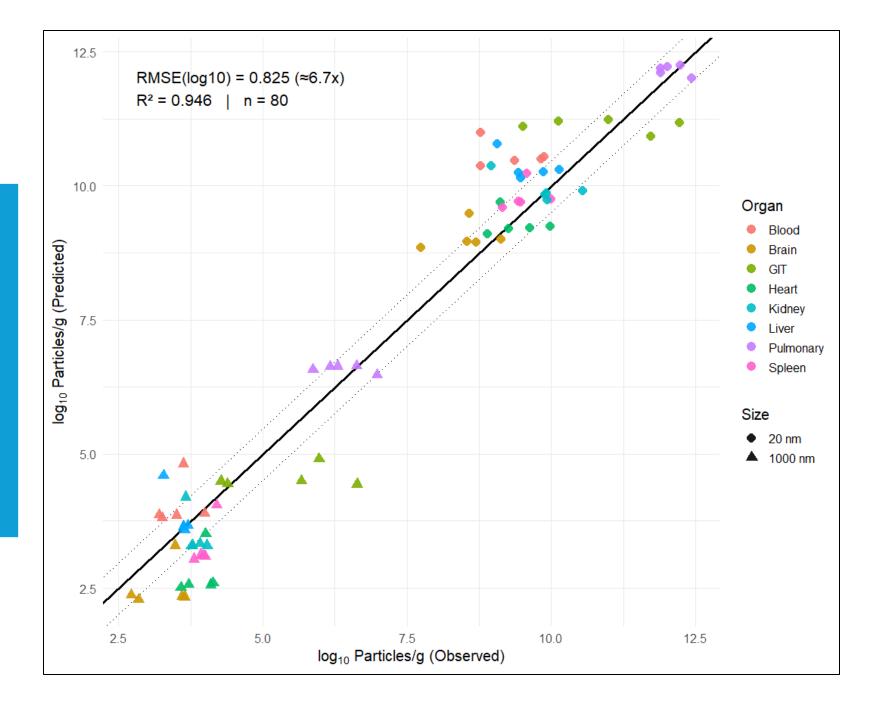
Inhalation PBK model: Predicted vs Observed (20 nm & 1000 nm; log10 ± SD)



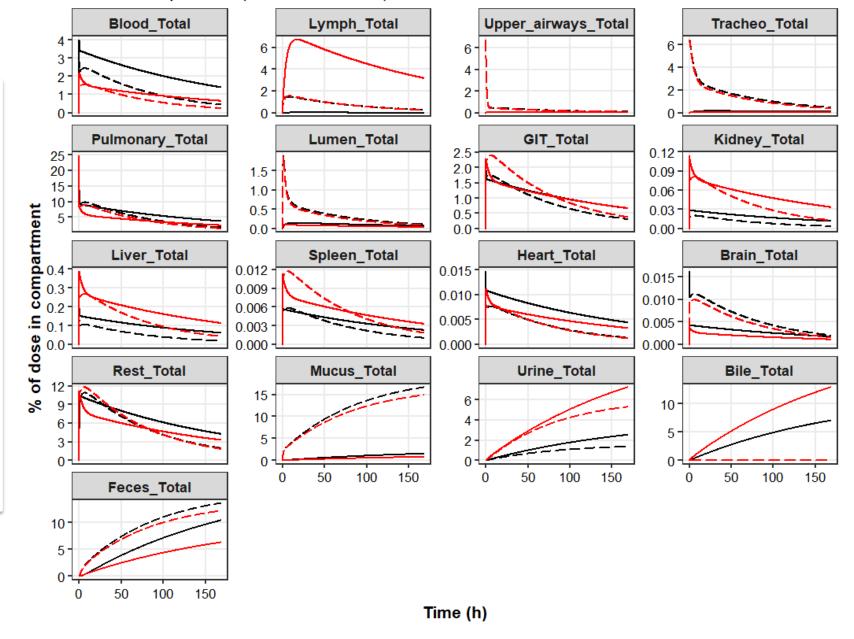


Inhalation PBK model: Predicted vs Observed (20 nm & 1000 nm; log10 ± SD)



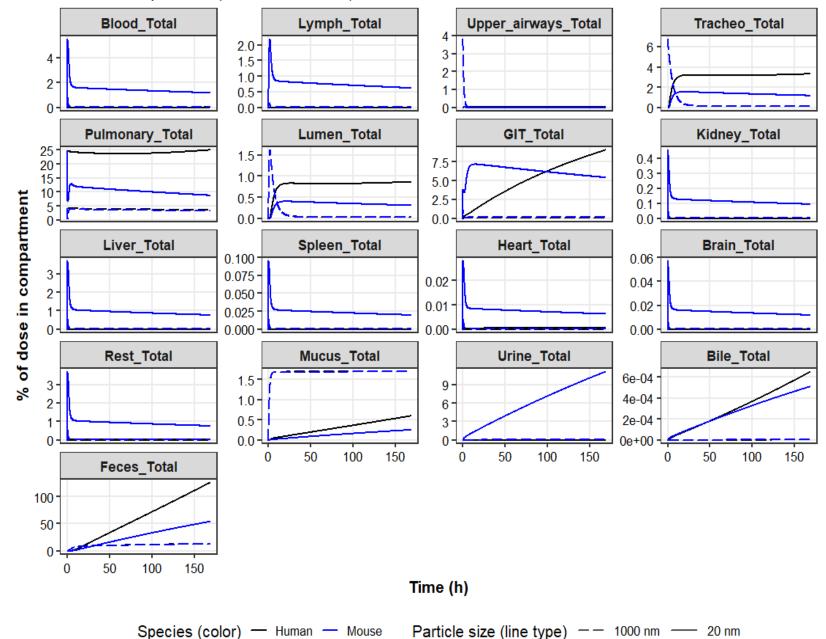


PBPK comparison (Inhalation route): % dose vs time

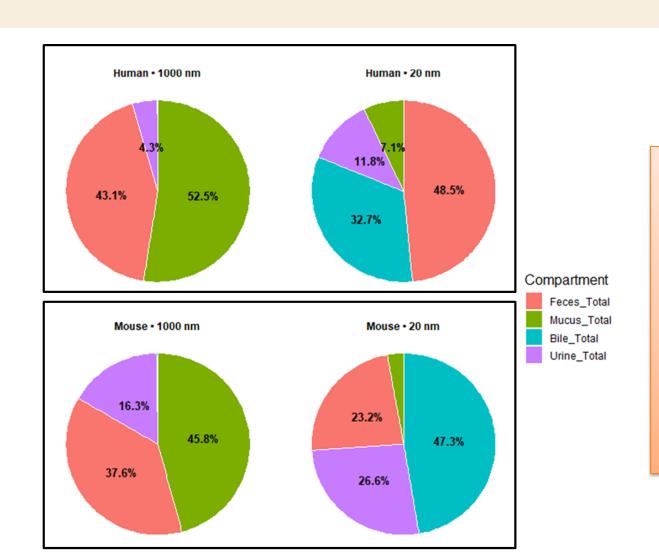


Species (color) — Human — Mouse Particle size (line type) — 1000 nm — 20 nm

PBPK comparison (Inhalation route): % dose vs time

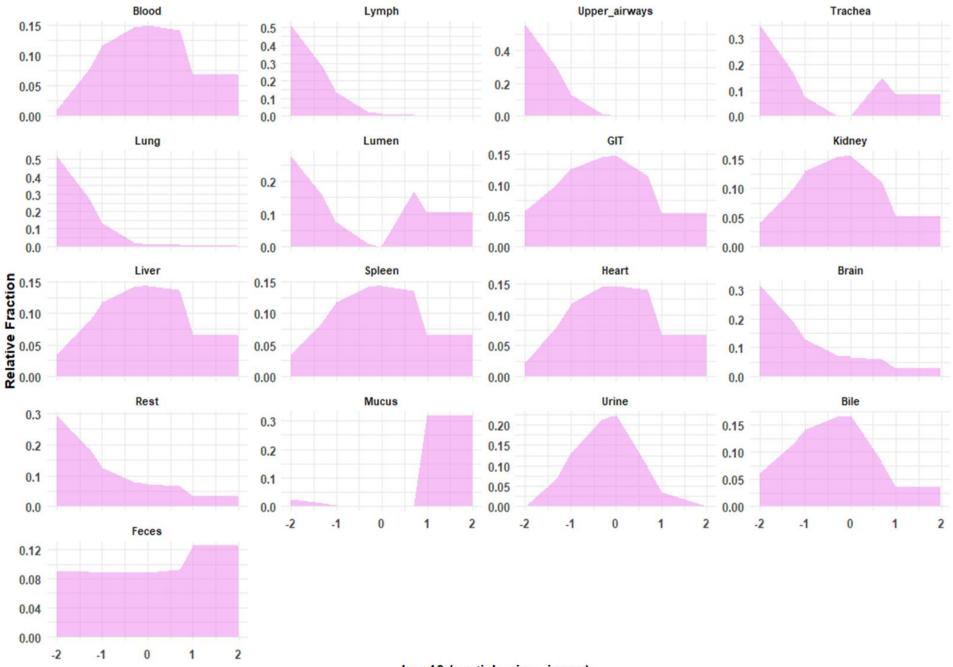


Excretion profile by species and particle sizes



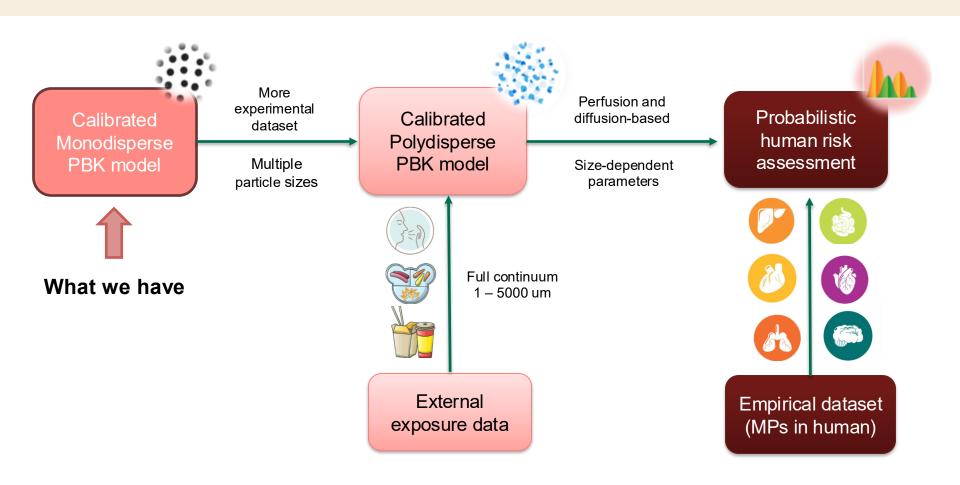
- Bigger particles from inhalation route are mostly excreted through mucus and feces for both species
- Smaller particles are mostly excreted through feces and bile in human
- Smaller particles are mostly excreted through bile and urine in mice

Hybrid Model: Size Distribution for Each Compartment (Normalized, log10 Scale)



Log10 (particle size, in µm)

Next "Scenario"























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Thank you!

Aquatic Ecology & Water Quality Management Group



















